

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1901—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

IGNORES KING'S HINT

Salisbury Plainly Told He Need Not Sacrifice Self to Duty.

PREMIER INSISTS ON STAYING IN HARNESS

Falling Health Evident in His Features, Voice and Manner.

LITTLER AND ASHEN IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Expectation of His Feativeness is a Shock to Everyone.

ENGLAND'S DENIAL IS A HOLLOW MOCKERY

Pretext of Lordship's Recovery is Kept Up, the Same Pittiful Hoax that Royalty Insisted On Regarding Victoria.

PREMIER'S DENIAL IS A HOLLOW MOCKERY

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Premier's denial is a hollow mockery. The pathetic game is being played over Lord Salisbury's health as over that of Queen Victoria for six months before the world. Despite official denials the world's special cable before Lord Salisbury's return from Beauville was amply corroborated by his appearance in the House of Lords Tuesday night. The spectacle shocked everyone. He was unable to rise from his seat and his speech was entirely inaudible in the press gallery. The newspapers had to get the text from the official reporter, who sits near the ministerial speaker. The premier's manner was so feeble, his face so gray and his voice so weak and hoarse that Lord Salisbury, sitting opposite, turned to the earl of Camperdown and said in an agitated voice: "He is terribly ill. It is dangerous for him to attempt to speak. He will break down."

However, he did not break down, but his enunciation, always so clear cut, was ominously muffled, and his voice, usually so penetrating and resonant, died away on his lips.

Everyone is talking about the pathetic game he is playing, and wondering how the press came to say that he returned from Beauville with vigor fully restored. Owing to the comment caused by the statement issued Friday that he was much better and was going to Harfield to recruit, he appeared in the house in the afternoon, but he looked no better. At his audience with the king on Saturday it is understood that the king plainly hinted that he should not sacrifice himself to duty, but should seek the rest he plainly needed, but Lord Salisbury did not heed the hint. It is said that he has a morbid fear that his retirement might lead to Chamberlain ousting Balfour and seizing the leadership of the unionist party. But, according to the latest rumors, it has been agreed among the unionist leaders that Balfour shall succeed Salisbury as premier, combining that office with the first lordship of the treasury, which he at present holds and which usually goes with it. By this means reconstruction, which the cabinet greatly dread, owing to the feud and jealousy springing up in the party, would be obviated.

Unless Salisbury improves, which at his age and in his condition of debility is extremely unlikely, his resignation may be expected any day.

TRUTH IS TOLSTOI'S CREED

Nothing Else Matters to God, He Declares, in Reply to Examination.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Count Leo Tolstoy has replied to the writ of excommunication launched at him by the holy synod of the Greek orthodox church. He starts out by quoting Coleridge: "He who begins his heresy by professing better truth will proceed by loving his human seed or church better than Christianity, and end in loving himself better than all."

That Tolstoy contends, is exactly the position of his assailants. He himself has pursued the contrary course. "Because I began by loving the orthodox church more than myself. Then I loved Christianity more than the orthodox church. Now I love truth more than all else."

He says the writ of excommunication is illegal, arbitrary, unjustifiable, mendacious, libelous and calculated to produce evil will sentiments and unworthy deeds, that its issue has already so stirred the hatred of bigots that he is daily threatened with assassination.

"I have renounced the church that calls itself orthodox, but continues to profess to wish to serve God. I followed every precept of the church and am now convinced that its teaching is theoretically an astute and noxious lie, and practically a mixture of gross superstition and witchcraft. That is why I inserted a request in my will that no priest should be allowed to approach my body.

"Yes, it is true, I deny an incomprehensible trinity, and the false regarding the fall of man, which is absurd in our days. It is true, I deny the sacrificial story of a God born of a virgin to redeem the human race. But God spirit, God love, God the sole principle of all things. I do not deny. I believe in eternal life and I believe that man is rewarded according to his deeds here and everywhere, now and forever.

"It is perfectly correct. The marriage of divorced persons seems to me in formal contradiction with evangelic teaching. Periodical forgiveness of sins encourages immorality.

PAPA ZIMMERMAN IS SHY

Shrewd American Slow to Invest in His Son-in-Law's Prodigious Debts.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Eugene Zimmerman was called for New York Wednesday on the telegraph, but the affairs of his son-in-law, the duke of Manchester, remain unsettled. The duke was quite ready to play the prodigal son, but Papa Zimmerman showed a disposition to assume the role of the prodigal's father.

The duke's creditors are furious at the intensely economical spirit which papa displayed in examining their claims. They assented to postponement in the expectation of being paid in full, but Papa Zimmerman has notified them that he will pay only 12 obligations on the pound. His close-fistedness has been a revelation, not only to them, but also to the duke. He has thus far made no settlement whatever upon his daughter, but has done so comparatively trifling gifts, and never except under pressure. It is true that under the influence of the festive Christmas season he gave the duke a check for \$10,000 and presented the duke with \$100,000 in bonds, which were deposited in a safe deposit company, and the key of the strong box given to the duke, but when the duke proposed to draw out these bonds to settle up his affairs and opened the strong box he found, to his disappointment, that Mr. Zimmerman had provided against his contingency by first depositing the bonds in his own and the duke's name, to be withdrawn by either, and later, to avoid any risks, had actually withdrawn the bonds himself, so that when the duke was asked whether his father-in-law had not deposited \$100,000 in his credit there was an excuse for indignation on his denial.

Since their arrival home, even while the duke's millionaire father-in-law was staying with them, instead of being able to cut a dash in society, they have been subjected to many mortifications owing to their lack of the needed. During his stay at Tandaraage castle Mr. Zimmerman was busily engaged in investigating the value of the duke's estate and the possibility of making adequate provision for the certainty of setting it back with interest. He was especially interested in the statement that both coal and iron could be won from it in paying quantities. He had experts examine the coal and iron deposits, and their reports were so favorable that he concluded that it would be unsafe to invest money on that security. He was prepared to advance the duke if a safe equivalent was in sight. Manchester is not being spoiled by his father-in-law.

Then, when the duke's mother inherited her brother's fortune, Papa Zimmerman discovered fresh reason for not lavishing money on his only daughter and her husband. He proposed that the duke's mother should put up a dollar for each dollar he put up for the duke's, but she, while quite ready to make a gift of the money, in her will, did not recognize that her brother's money was intended to endow Mr. Zimmerman's daughter, seeing that he could afford to provide for the young couple himself far more easily than she.

The duke's principal source of income since he came of age has been \$4,000 a year, allowed by his grandmother, the duchess of Devonshire. This allowance was stopped on his marriage, but as he was able to show his grandmother that he needed more than \$4,000 a year owing to the coyness of Papa Zimmerman in money matters, he has been allowed to continue drawing it. On the return of the duchess of Devonshire a family council was held and Mr. Zimmerman was informed of the duke's creditor's agreement to settle on the duchess if she was to take her rightful place in society, so desirable for herself and so necessary for the expected heir, but nothing came of it. Mr. Zimmerman has now gone away, promising that when the duke's creditor agrees to settle on the duchess he will return and enter into fresh negotiations with the duchess of Devonshire and any other member of the duke's family who proposed to combine with him in settling the young couple financially.

MAJOR TAYLOR'S WATERLOO

Dusky American Weeps at Defeat, but Admits the Frenchman is Too Speedy.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) BRITAIN, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Major Taylor, or the "flying negro," as he has been dubbed here, met his Waterloo on Thursday, when Jacquelin, the French big game champion, defeated him in two heats, about 1,333 and 1,500 yards respectively. Until then the American dandy had swept everything before him in France, Belgium and Germany.

During the last two months he had become such a wonderful favorite that accommodations were nowhere sufficient for the crowds who thronged to see him race. At Bordeaux, recently, when, owing to the failure of electricity, Taylor could not race, his partisans accused his rivals of cutting the wires and invaded the track and fought and demolished everything. An entire battalion of hussars had finally to be sent to help the police subdue the mob. Thursday the Paris des Princes velodrome was far too small for the crowd, although the prizes were doubled. People clung to lamp posts and crowded roofs outside. There was not an inch of space anywhere.

In the first heat Major Taylor twice passed the famous Jacquelin and lost the race by half of the front wheel. In the second heat Taylor led till the last home stretch, when Jacquelin suddenly shot ahead. But Taylor, too, made a dash, caught up with his adversary and took the lead by fully three lengths. The enthusiasm of the partisans at this point was fierce, but the French champion steadily crept up and finally passed Taylor, ten yards from the line, winning by half a length.

Then ensued a scene the like of which was never before witnessed here. The enthusiasm of the partisans at this point was fierce, but the French champion steadily crept up and finally passed Taylor, ten yards from the line, winning by half a length. Then ensued a scene the like of which was never before witnessed here. The enthusiasm of the partisans at this point was fierce, but the French champion steadily crept up and finally passed Taylor, ten yards from the line, winning by half a length.

"I did my best, my legs simply could not move faster," said the Frenchman in a dejected tone. "Much money changed hands on the result. Harry Thaw of Pittsburgh had \$20,000 on Taylor, Henry Ridgeway \$2,000, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., \$5,000 and William Moore double that. Senator Clark would not say who moved his bet, but he confessed it was considerable. Several Americans, however, realized on the French champion. Among them were Dr. Ryckert's young bride, who cleared over \$10,000, and Countess Castellan, who made \$1,000, while Artist Danna made about the same.

ALBANY MADE GLAD

City Celebrates Conclusion of Two-Year Street Car Strike.

ALL LINES IN OPERATION BY NOON

Old Repair Crew at Work, Cheered by Passing Friends.

THREE YEARS' AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO

Union Traction Company and Strike Leaders Sign It.

EACH SIDE MAKES CONCESSIONS

Employees Get More Wages and More Privileges—Employers Get Protection Against Any Sudden Tieup.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—The great street railway strike, lasting twelve days, requiring the presence of 3,000 members of the National guard in the city, costing the lives of two prominent merchants and entailing an expense to the county of Albany of over \$25,000, is amicably settled and if the agreement is kept there will be no trouble for three years at least. The ominous calm which followed the killing of two indignant citizens two days ago, by National guardsmen defending property, was succeeded this evening by hysterical enthusiasm when public bell towers and city newspapers proclaimed that the two-day strike on the street railways of five cities had been settled. Flags flying from public and private buildings, horses and wagons decorated with bunting and the national emblem, citizens carrying small flags in their hands and enthusiastic youths and otherwise dignified citizens chasing after the cars, marked some of the earlier scenes of the afternoon.

The repair wagons left the traction company's barn with its union crew aboard, and going along Pearl street, received an ovation. It was decorated with flags and escorted by a joyful crowd, very different from the angry mob that had followed the cars the last few days. Tonight several of the lines are running, and all of them in the other cities, and by noon tomorrow all the lines will be running on schedule time with union men.

The first information of the settlement of the strike came at an early hour this morning from Troy, where it was announced that the men driving the Albany Employees' union had agreed to sign the agreement presented at last night's conference. Following this notification the other divisions met in Albany, and after they had signed the Traction company officers signed the agreement this morning it became binding.

CONCESSIONS FOR EACH

As is usual, both sides to the controversy claim the credit. From the face of the agreement it is evident that the striking men won these concessions: Increasing night men and extra men's wages to 25 cents per hour; the right of granting men the right of appeal from a decision of an inspector or the superintendent to the Traction company's executive board.

Providing that the inspectors boarding a car need not be rung unless they present an equivalent to the conductor. The road to pay any employe for lost time when suspended and not found guilty. Employes permitted to ride on their own divisions free by showing their badge. No discrimination against strikers who have not committed violence. The Traction people obtained these concessions: That men who were on strike and committed violence shall not be reinstated unless proven guiltless. That the road may hire or discharge any man without reference to his affiliation or otherwise with a union. That no proposition to strike shall be acted upon until forty-eight hours have elapsed from the time of notification, and that if a strike is ordered it shall not take effect until six days.

The withdrawal of the Guards was as expeditious as was their coming here. When General Oliver was informed of the agreement orders were issued to the Second and Ninth regiments to prepare to leave immediately, and they had taken in their details and broken camp before General Oliver received word from Sheriff McCreery that the troops were not needed any more. The Second regiment was ready to go to Troy by 4 o'clock and at 7 o'clock tonight the Ninth of New York had also left the city. The Tenth battalion was ordered to disperse about 7 o'clock, as was also the Third Signal corps, the only armed force here is the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, which will leave tomorrow morning. The non-combat men will be sent back to the cities where they came.

The funerals of the two victims of the soldiers' bullets will take place tomorrow afternoon.

MORE BEMIDJI FATALITIES

Norwegian Celebration Disaster Discovers to Have Been More Serious Than First Reported.

BEMIDJI, Minn., May 18.—The Norwegian celebration disaster of last night turns out to have been more serious than the first reports indicated. The bodies of three of the steamer Shadow's passengers lie at the bottom of Lake Bemidji, and two of the five victims of the explosion are at the point of death as the result of burns received in the explosion of fireworks.

Those who are known to be drowned are: FRED DRIVER, 16 years old, of Bemidji; JOE MARSHALL, 26 years old, of Shelvill, Minn.; and RICHARD ZACHARIAS, 11 years old, of Bemidji.

Those who are at the point of death from burns received from the explosion of fireworks are: Fred McAuley, 12 years old; Adolph Zacharias, 11 years old.

Searching parties have been dragging the lake all day in an effort to recover the bodies of those who were drowned.

VETERANS' RATE DETERMINED

Agents of Bonds West of Chicago Agree on One Fare Plus Two Dollars.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Rates for the employment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Cleveland, O., in August, were agreed upon by agents of the roads west of Chicago, at a meeting in this city today. The concessions to the veterans will be one fare for the round trip, plus \$2, and will apply from all points west of Chicago.

ENGLISH CORNER N ERMINE

Big Edward Dampens Noble Dames Who Have Taken on the Coronation.

BATTLESHIP OHIO LAUNCHED WITH CEREMONIES

Exceptionally Noteworthy.

PRESIDENT IS ENABLED TO PARTICIPATE

Mrs. McKinley's Improved Condition Permits Few Hours' Absence.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS MAD WITH JOY

Cheer Themselves Hoarse When Commander Salutes Them.

WORKINGMEN HEAR MEMORABLE WORDS

Nation's Chief Discusses Their Triumphs and Their Bearing on Problems Controlling the Government in This Age.

ASTOR'S STARS FOR ASCOT

William Waldorf Organizes a Big Concert of Italian Opera Artists.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—William Waldorf Astor is organizing a big concert with Italian opera stars for Ascot week. The invitations have already been prepared. Mr. Astor's plan is to start in with entertaining as though nothing had happened and the painful Berkeley Mills incident of last year had been utterly forgotten. Last week he had quite a select week-end party at the quality passed in the garden, the mansion and the stables. Every car was not far from a minute away from the connection with the Scott residence.

Stocum Takes Him Over. He was driven to the wharf in a closed carriage and escorted by a squad of mounted police. The cabinet and other distinguished guests were already aboard the transport tug Stocum, which was to convey the party to the Union works, two miles up the bay, when he arrived. The president's flag, an eagle and shield, on a blue field, was flying from the main and the union jack was at the bows. He stepped smilingly up the gangway to the deck of the tug, where he was met by the blackened neighboring piers. There began the sail over the shining waters of the bay. It proved to be a triumphal journey, the like of which not being seen in this country since Admiral Dewey returned from the Philippines and sailed up the Hudson across the Pacific. It had just arrived from the Philippines and still had aboard the Forty-second and Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, enroute home. The president saw the ship at once and requested that the course of the Stocum should be changed to allow him to pass the ship. As the Stocum approached the tug transport there was a scene of almost frenzied enthusiasm aboard. The soldiers, all in their service uniforms, rushed to the side and rent the air with cheer upon cheer at sight of the president of the United States, coming to welcome them to the harbor in the gayest attire and the city in the background was a perfect mound of waving flags. Every wharf on the sea front swarmed with people. Up near the shipyards the grim warships of the Pacific squadron were swinging at anchor with streams of signal flags extending fore and aft over the peaks from prow to taffrail.

Off near Goat Island lay the transport Sheridan, travel-stained from a long journey across the Pacific. It had just arrived from the Philippines and still had aboard the Forty-second and Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, enroute home. The president saw the ship at once and requested that the course of the Stocum should be changed to allow him to pass the ship. As the Stocum approached the tug transport there was a scene of almost frenzied enthusiasm aboard. The soldiers, all in their service uniforms, rushed to the side and rent the air with cheer upon cheer at sight of the president of the United States, coming to welcome them to the harbor in the gayest attire and the city in the background was a perfect mound of waving flags. Every wharf on the sea front swarmed with people. Up near the shipyards the grim warships of the Pacific squadron were swinging at anchor with streams of signal flags extending fore and aft over the peaks from prow to taffrail.

CAMBON LIKELY TO WED

Bride of the French Ambassador May Be the Countess of Stafford.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The report of an impending marriage between Countess of Stafford, formerly Mrs. Colgate, and Cambon, French ambassador to England, to revive, as already mentioned in the World, that was spoken of last season. It is now said that M. Cambon mediates retirement in the autumn, and that the wedding will take place shortly afterward.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mrs. Colgate, who was Miss Cora Smith of New Orleans, and the earl of Stafford, senior equity to the Queen Victoria, were married in Grace church, in this city, December 6, 1898. After the death of her husband, Samuel Colgate, who was manufacturing, Mrs. Colgate, who was comparatively young, was immensely wealthy, lived much abroad and recently married. It was reported after the two had been some months in the religious celebrations. In a collision of the health and inactivity, their domestic life was not happy. On May 17, 1899, the earl was killed by a railroad train. It was said that he deliberately walked in front of the train, violently taking his own life, because of ill health and dread of insanity.

Since her husband's death the countess has paid a flying visit to this country. She recently sold her handsome home on the Hudson.

CATASTROPHES OF RELIGION

Pilgrims Killed in Collision, Worshipers by Lightning, Communionists by Fire.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Attention is being attracted to the unparalleled succession of catastrophes attending the recent religious celebrations in the vicinity of Lourdes. Two trains heavily crowded with pilgrims, Our Lady of Lourdes, one going and the other returning, twenty-seven were killed and ninety wounded. Lightning struck a country church at Britanny during the service and the roof fell in, killing four and maiming many others, mainly women and children.

During the first communion ceremonies at Marselles one of the lighted tapers carried by children touched the muslin dress of one of them and the fire immediately enveloped several of the girls. One of them was burned to death, another died last day in great torture and four others were severely burned. The police have forbidden the church authorities to let children carry tapers.

INTO OCEAN'S ARMS

Battleship Ohio Launched with Ceremonies Exceptionally Noteworthy.

PRESIDENT IS ENABLED TO PARTICIPATE

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WORKINGMEN HEAR MEMORABLE WORDS

Nation's Chief Discusses Their Triumphs and Their Bearing on Problems Controlling the Government in This Age.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Fortunately Mrs. McKinley's condition permits the president to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio from the yards of the Union Iron works. To witness the launching of this ship, named in honor of his native state, was the real object of the president's long trip across the continent and was the event which has attracted to the Pacific coast the governors of three states, the Ohio congressional delegation, several United States senators and many other notable and distinguished people.

Dramatic and picturesque as was the sight of 14,000 tons of steel sliding into the full-breasted side of San Francisco bay, it was not so splendid and magnificent as the great naval pageant which accompanied, nor so profoundly impressive as the greeting extended by the 4,500 employes of the ship firm. With the threat of a great strike impending, the president's words to the workmen today have an added significance and his references to the expansion and other national questions make his speech, probably the last he will deliver on his present tour, in every respect a notable one.

When the president left the sick room of his wife this morning, every arrangement had been made to notify on the instant of any change for the worse in her condition. The preparations assured him there was no indication of a setback, but at his request, telegraphic connections were made at the wharf and at the shipyard and save for the time on the water, every car was not far from a minute away from the connection with the Scott residence.

Stocum Takes Him Over. He was driven to the wharf in a closed carriage and escorted by a squad of mounted police. The cabinet and other distinguished guests were already aboard the transport tug Stocum, which was to convey the party to the Union works, two miles up the bay, when he arrived. The president's flag, an eagle and shield, on a blue field, was flying from the main and the union jack was at the bows. He stepped smilingly up the gangway to the deck of the tug, where he was met by the blackened neighboring piers. There began the sail over the shining waters of the bay. It proved to be a triumphal journey, the like of which not being seen in this country since Admiral Dewey returned from the Philippines and sailed up the Hudson across the Pacific. It had just arrived from the Philippines and still had aboard the Forty-second and Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, enroute home. The president saw the ship at once and requested that the course of the Stocum should be changed to allow him to pass the ship. As the Stocum approached the tug transport there was a scene of almost frenzied enthusiasm aboard. The soldiers, all in their service uniforms, rushed to the side and rent the air with cheer upon cheer at sight of the president of the United States, coming to welcome them to the harbor in the gayest attire and the city in the background was a perfect mound of waving flags. Every wharf on the sea front swarmed with people. Up near the shipyards the grim warships of the Pacific squadron were swinging at anchor with streams of signal flags extending fore and aft over the peaks from prow to taffrail.

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Volunteers' Ovation Overcomes Him. The president was plainly moved by the remarkable demonstration. He stood on the lower deck uncovered, bowing and smiling and waving his handkerchief until the shouting died away in the distance.

This welcome from the soldiers was only the beginning. As the Stocum drew near the line of steel-clad thunderers of the deep, with jackets lining the rails, the marine guards drew up aft and officers in full uniform on the bridge, the Stocum was met like a white balloon from the port quarter of the battleship Wisconsin. Admiral Casey's flagship. Boom came the report. It was the first gun from the ships, the first of twenty-one. Each of the warships, the big, savage battleship Iowa, the long lean cruiser Philadelphia and Adams, the little torpedo boat Parragut and the revenue cutter McCullough, which was with Dewey at Manila, turned loose their secondary batteries as the Stocum steamed slowly by.

Opposite the McCullough the president witnessed a smart exhibition of a Jack tar's skill. A flag at its peak fouled and in a twinkling a nimble sailor ran aloft and loosened it. Among the big warships the little tug made its way through the fleet of ships, yachts, tugs and every variety of water craft jammed abreast of the front of the Stocum. Each was black with cheering people and there was hardly one of them which did not have a saluting gun or some sort and it did its voice to the roar of that which greeted the president from the dense crowd of workmen gathered upon the pier. Ashore to the right was a stand covered with acres of people and beyond that a hill alive with them. Up the pier a broad aisle of white muslin ran through the workmen packed on either side up this path. Up this pathway strewn with flags and banners, one of them bearing the inscription "The Oregon Has Made Her Record, Watch the Ohio," the president and his party moved to a stand where the representatives of the 4,500 employes of the Union Iron works in a neat speech, in which he asked a heartfelt blessing upon the head of the president and expressed tender sympathy for his suffering wife.

TO GUARD WESTERN FORESTS

Summer Force of Rangers in Wyoming and Other Wooded States.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—(Special Telegram.)—About the middle of June the Interior department will take on its summer force of rangers in the Wyoming, Colorado and Utah forest reserves. As far as practicable the same force as last summer will be employed, preference being given to the men who have seen previous service. It is believed that a new force of rangers first employed last season is adequate to guard the forests against fires and depredations.

Rural free delivery service will be established July 1 at Table Rock, Pawnee county, Neb. The route embraces sixty-three square miles and contains a population of 1,000. B. L. Wilcox and J. H. Talbot were appointed carriers.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—Marshall A. Ward of Bromley, Marshall county; George C. Mendenhall of Winchester, VanDuren county. South Dakota—Clara L. Anderson of Crow Rock, Buffalo county; Dora C. Stewart of Harrell, Hughes county.

Civil service examinations are to be held June 7 and 8 at Omaha, Sioux City and Burlington. Field assistant in the tree planting division of the forestry department of agriculture at a salary of \$1,800. These additional changes have been made in presidential postmaster's salaries: Iowa—Valley Junction, increased \$100. South Dakota—Miller, Sioux Falls and Sisseton, increased \$200. Life preserver, Lead, Plankton, Pierre, Redfield, Spearfish, Vermillion and Woonsocket, increased \$100; Madison, decreased \$100.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Sunday and Probably Monday, Southwesterly Wind.

- 1. Lord Salisbury's Falling Health. Albany Strike is Settled. Battleship Ohio Launched. Mrs. McKinley Out of Danger. 2. Union Pacific Railroad Deal. Fatal Fire in St. Louis. 3. Nebraska Guard Plans for Camp. Shooting Affairs in the State. 4. Women of Her Majesty's League. Transmississippi Golf League. 5. Last Week in Omaha Society. 6. Bowlers in Nebraska and Iowa. Fashions for the Season. 7. Killed in Council Bluffs Wreck. Iowa Has Forest Law at Stake. 8. Omaha Love Woodman Convention. Lawson Defies New York Yachters. Woman in Club and Charity. 9. Omaha and Westchester. 10. Western League Pennant Outlook. Prize Fighters Have Troubles. 11. To Discuss Western Irrigation. 12. Echo of Pioneer Faith. Sullivan Wants Freedom. 13. Commemorative Days and Events. 14. Amusements and Musical Matters. 15. "Tristram of Blent." 16. Clara Morris' Reconciliations. 17. Editorial and Comment. 18. Public Ownership of Utilities. 19. Great Through Advertisement. 20. Condition of Trade in Omaha. 21. Omaha and Westchester News. 22. Omaha Men Corner Quail.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday. Table with columns for Day, Hour, and Degree.

ARREST ON CHARGE OF ARSON

Dr. C. H. Hunt of Council Bluffs Locked Up on Suspicion of Setting Fire.

The police of Council Bluffs early this morning arrested and locked up Dr. C. H. Hunt on the charge of arson. Dr. Hunt's residence, a three-room cottage, which he rented, at 318 William street, was discovered afire at 11:30 last night. The carpets were saturated with kerosene, there were matches and excelsior scattered about and a lighted candle stood in more excelsior and kerosene.

The fire and police departments investigated and found Dr. Hunt, his wife and 7-year-old boy at the doctor's office. Also in the office were trunks and boxes packed with their clothing and valuables. The house bore evidences of having been stripped of its best goods. The doctor had \$800 insurance on his household goods.

BAD BLOOD OVER FIGARO

Press Controversy Stirr Parisian Antipathy Much as Did the Dreyfus Affair.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Paris now has a Figaro affair which threatens to cause as much bad blood as did the Dreyfus affair. Editor de Rodays, who was recently wounded by Count Castellani in a duel, has been contemptuously rebuffed by a wealthy American and a Dreyfus bank, who have been secretly buying up all the obtainable Figaro shares under cover of "straw men" and now hold a bare majority.

The purpose is said to be to capture this most influential Parisian paper in order to barter secretly its influence abroad whenever foreigner desire to create certain current opinion. It is said, for example, that American insurance, bicycle and canned beef companies would subsidize it in order to have their goods more readily accepted by the French public. A press controversy involving most of the newspapers of France is raging over the situation. Some of the papers friendly to the de Rodays-Perivier management divulge documents purporting to prove that certain foreigners, including a wealthy American and a Dreyfus bank, have been secretly buying up all the obtainable Figaro shares under cover of "straw men" and now hold a bare majority.

KAISER'S PERSONAL SAFETY

Additional Precautions Taken to Guard Him from Violence and Long Sermons.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.) BERLIN, May 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The police of Berlin will be the better able to attend to the Kaiser's personal safety, it has been arranged that they are to know fully an hour before the Kaiser drives out the exact time when the horses are ordered. Then every available man is to be on the streets through which it is likely that his majesty will pass. But it often happens that the Kaiser, after ordering his carriage, keeps it waiting for an hour, and perhaps at the last moment gives orders to drive the carriage into a place in which the police least expect him.

He has given orders that the police along his route are never to salute him nor to look at him. They are to face the direction from which his carriage is coming, but they are to watch the crowds, not the Kaiser. Further instructions have been given to place a greater number of policemen in plain clothes along the Kaiser's route. These are to mix with the crowd and listen to conversation and casual remarks. On railway journeys the precautions are to be redoubled. The public is to be rigorously excluded from railway stations during the passage of the imperial train. The guards in the Schloss have been doubled. The Kaiser looks anything but well.